terpose here—my colleague (Mr. Boutelle) knows that I have had nothing to do whatever with the proceedings with regard to this matter heretofore— Mr. Boutelle—I relieve my colleague from

I responsibility for my action.

Mr. Reed-I have had nothing to do with Damaging Testimony Against Dan it; but I do desire that this matter shall be put upon a basis where the rule would be such that we can transact business in orderly fashion; and it seems to me that if the chair would give consideration to the whole condition of affairs, he would either change the intimation which has already been made, or else permit the question of

Consideration to be raised.

I am quite weil aware that the chair has been justified by the action of the House.

I am quite well aware that the action of the House sustaining an appeal from the decision of the chair is conclusive evidence in a way of what parliamentary law is, for the time being. That I fully admit. But at the same time we all know that a Speaker is sustained ordinarily by his side of the House, and it is advantageous for the dignity and honor of the House that that should be so. Yet there have been instances where Speakers, upon examining the matter, have seen fit to submit the whole situa-

tion to the House.

I have discharged my duty in presenting this matter as it seems to my mind.

Mr. Boutelle rose. (Cries of "Regular or-

Mr. Boutelle—I desire to say— The Speaker—One moment. The Speaker's Reply. Mr. Bouteile-I desire to emphasize, Mr.

To this the Speaker replied: "One moment, please. On the suggestion of the gentleman from Maine (Mr. Reed) as to the propriety of recognizing the right to raise the question of consideration on a report will say, it has always been held in this body that the question of consideration could not be raised against what is known and defined as the order of heart is known and defined as the order of business. For instance, a gentleman makes a motion that resolve itself into com the whole to consider a certain bill. The question of consideration cannot be raised gainst that. The question of consideration determined on that motion by voting it or voting it down. Now the chair, in making the ruling in respect to a report from the committee on rules, regarded it as in the nature of a motion relating to the order of business, and therefore held that the question of consideration could not that the question of consideration could not be raised, because the House could deter-mine that order of business by voting the proposed rule up or voting it down, and the effect would be the same as though the question of consideration were recognized.

question of consideration were recognized. The chair so held in the last Congress and again in this, and the decision was sustained by the House.

Of course the chair is aware, painfully aware, of the fact suggested by the gentleman from Maine, that very often the occu-pant of the chair is forced to make decisions without such investigation as he would like to give, and doubtless is often in error. But in regard to the present decision, the chair does not see that any harm can come from it, because it is within the power of the House at any time to dispose of the question so presented. Take the present case. Suppose there were a great emergency, as suggested by the gentleman from Maine; it would be in the power of the House to dispose of the report from the committee on rules in forty minutes, to get it out of the way; a majority could get out of the way in forty minutes. There are thirty minutes allowed for aebate, and then in ten minutes more the majority of the House could get the question out of the way, so that there could be no hardship as he effect of this ruling.

Of course, if there were no quorum pre

ent, or if members present failed to vote that no quorum appeared, there might be some embarrassment, but if a majority of the House should desire to dispose of the pending matter so as to reach another mat-ter, some great privileged questions. ter, some great privileged question, it could do so. This is not like a lingering matter; it could be disposed of certainly in an hour, to reach any business that the House

might desire to reach. The chair has thus in response to the suggestion of the gentleman from Maine given expression to the views that governed him in originally holding that the question of consideration could not be raised against a report of the committee on .rules. The question is now upon the demand for the

Mr. Boutelle and the Speaker. Mr. Boutelle-Has the Speaker ruled upon

the question of precedence now presented? If the chair haseaker-The chair declines to reco

nize the gentleman to make the motion. Mr. Boutelle-The chair stated a moment ago that this presented a question of -he recognized it as a question of the to the fact that a question of privilege takes precedence of every question of order of business, according to the The Speaker—The chair has endeavored to

express his views in regard to the question presented by the gentleman from Maine. Mr. Boutelle—Does the chair decline to

entertain an appeal?
The Speaker-The chair declines to recognize the gentleman again. Mr. Boutelle—The chair declines to enter-

tain an appeal? aker-No appeal can be entertain on a question of recognition. Mr. Boutelie-I simply protest against this receeding as a usurpation on the part of

Speaker, only equaled by the usurpa Ordered to His Seat. The Speaker-The gentleman from Maine

Mr. Boutelle-I shall do so. The Speaker-The gentleman will resum

Mr. Boutelle-I shall do so under dures The Speaker-The gentleman will do so a once. The sergeant-at-arms will reques the gentleman to resume his seat. Mr. Boutelle-It will not be necessary.

understand what force and duress are-The Speaker-The gentleman will take his seat.
Mr. Boutelle—They do not foreclose any

constitutional right. Mr. Boutelle resumed his seat. (Applaus The Tariff Bill Up.

The Speaker-The question is on the de mand of the gentleman from Mississippi (Mr. Catchings) for the previous question. The yeas and nays were then ordered, and by a vote of 189 yeas to 0 nays, a quorum being present, the previous question was or

## Mr. Catchings' Explination. Mr. Catchings (Miss.), a member of the

mmittee on rules, explained that when McKinley bill was before the House the general debate was limited to four days and the discussion under the five-minute rule to eight days. The pending resolution contemplates five days for general discusand seventeen under the five-minute rule. Mr. Catchings disclaimed any intention on the part of the majority to curtail debate. In his opinion, however, the country demanded speedy action and not dis

Mr. Reed (Maine), replying to Mr. Catch ings, stated that the McKinley bill had been presented to the country for thirty days ore it was taken up for discussion; that it had been prepared openly and not secretly; that everybody who desired had been riven a hearing; that the majority in the use was small, and that speedy action or part of the majority was necessary riticised the suggestion of rushing the bill through the House, arguing that the limited time given for debate in the House would have to be made up in the Senate ody in which revenue measures did no

Mr. Wilson (W. Va.), chairman of the ways and means committee, spoke briefly on the resolution submitted by Mr. Catch ings fixing the time for consideration of the tariff bill. He expressed himself as willing to allow the whole of this week for general debate and two weeks from next Monday for debate under the five-minute rule and that the vote should be taken on the 9th instead of 25th. To this suggestion unanius consent was asked and given

Mr. Reed's Amendment Lost. Mr. Reed (Maine) submitted a motion to mend the resolution reported by Mr.Catchngs from the committee on rules as follows: To recommit with instructions to repor in order of consideration which will give more days for debate, and will give the right to amend each paragraph as it is

reached in reading." On this motion the yeas and nays were ordered, and the motion was disagreed to: Yeas, 184; nays, 6.

The Resolution Agreed to. The House has agreed to the resolution LATE NEWS BY WIRE. FOR IMPORTANT PLACES

Coughlin.

IMPORTANT EVIDENCE.

CHICAGO, Jan. 8.—People of leisur swarmed in and out of the court room when Dan Coughlin was on trial this morning, in large numbers, and possessed of keener curiosity and expectancy than on the day when Mrs. Andrew Foy was a witness.

The first event was lively and preliminary to the sensational Edgewater story told by Frank Bardeen in a self-possessed, deliberate manner, without a particle of hesita-

Inspector Schaack was first called to have his cross-examination finished, but he was not examined. Judge Wing asked the witness at the start: "Have you brought the notes of the interview you had with Patrick Sullivan previous to his arrest?" "No, except this one," handing the lawyer small piece of paper with notes on. "Did I not tell you Friday noon to bring all the notes?"
"Why should I bring in something which

was not complete? I don't see what you want with my notes, anyhow."
"Answer the question," ordered the court.
"My notes are not complete," is all the witness would say in explanation.

"I move the court to issue a subpoena for ex-States Attorney Longnecker and ex-Chief of Police Hubbard to appear in court and produce their copies of the interview had with P. O'Sullivan," said Judge Wing. "They will come without a subpoena, said the public prosecutor.

An order was issued for their attendance

and Judge Wing announced that he would Me.; not continue the cross-examination until Mich. these notes were produced. "Call the next witness," said Judge Tut-Bardeen's Sensational Story.

"Mr. Bardeen," responded Attorney Bottum, and the bailiffs suppressed the ripple of excitement.

In another minute the tall, spare, black mustached form of Frank Bardeen emerged from the judge's chamber. The oath to tell the truth was administered to him by Judge Tuthill personally.

"Big Dan" was nervous and pale. He turned in his chair until he had squarely faced the witness, as much to keep his eyes steadily fixed on his accuser as to afeyes steadily fixed on his accuser as to ford Bardeen ample opportunity to identify him. The wife and father of the defendant during Bardeen's

were anxious listeners during Bardeen's recital of his iong-kept story, which in its material points was as follows:

"My home is in Otsego, Michigan. I am a stationary engineer. I was in business in Chicago in the winter of 1887 and continued in business in Chicago until May 1, 1889, employed as chief engineer at Edgewater the last time. I resided in a flat on East Chicago avenue, two doors from the East Chicago avenue, two doors from the police station."
"Do you know the defendant, Daniel Coughlin?"

"I do, by sight."
"Where did you see him?"
"In front of the East Chicago avenue po-

ce station."
"What was his business at the time y

"I understood he was a detective."
"How many times did you see him there?"
"I should say at least forty times."
"Where were you on the night of May 4,

"At Edgewater."
"Did you that night see the defendant
Daniel Coughlin?" Where?"

"Tell the jury how you came to be in Edgewater that night, and how you saw the defendant." "I was sent on the second day of May of business. I call the attention of the to the fact that a question of privior the fact that a question of privior to the fact that a question of privior the 4th I went to the water works station and at a late hour took the train to Rose Hill. From there I walked to the Edgewater electric light works. I expected to meet there a man I knew, the gineer, but he was absent. His assistant, whom I did not know, was on duty. He did not feel like talking so I sat on the steps of the entrance. I had not been sitting there long when I heard the sound of a wagon crossing the Lake Superior railroad tracks. It passed toward me and I noticed two men jump from the wagon. One man

holding the reins was left on the wagon.
One man was walking behind the wagon and one at the side. When they came in front of the building I reached inside the door and turned on a thirty-two candle power electric light in a headlight reflector." When you turned on the switch did you see any person?"

"Daniel Coughlin." The defendant in this case?" 'Where was he?" "Back of the wagon, just at the side all most concealed from my view." "What did the defendant do when you

"Who was he?"

"He stepped back on the south side of the agon, so that it was between him and me. 'What happened then?" "The wagon and two men went on east

"In what direction did the defendant go?" "He walked away from the wagon a lit-tle, still keeping in the shadow, and the last I saw of nim he was off the road going

"What time did you see this wagon and the men?" "Between 1 and 2 o'clock in the morning as near as I can recollect. "That is all I want to ask you."

## NOT REVOLUTIONISTS.

Denial of Charges Regarding a Spanish Society in This Country.

CHICAGO, Jan. 8-Dispatches from New York city refer to the Sobrano gran consejo iberico as an alleged Spanish Masonic so clety having revolutionary tendencies, with a membership in the United States made up of a few good citizens and many questionable characters. The broad charge was made that the society had assumed the Masonic cloak merely as a disguise under which to work the overthrow of the Span-Information gained from investigation

made in Chicago shows that the Spanish society referred to has existed in this country several years. In Chicago few men know more about the order than Dr. Ber-thold Pirosh, a highly educated Russian lutionary one," he said yesterday. "It may be that there are revolutionists among the members, but I can assure you that the rules of the society do not countenance political affairs of any kind. It may be true, and I guess it is, that some of the grand officers in Madrid are revolutionists, but no one whom I have met ever attempt-

ed to use the society as a means to shield his political intentions or belief. "The body is Masonic, and is accepted as such throughout continental Europe, in Great Britain and Ireland, in Egypt and The parent body is in Italy, where known as the Oriental Rite of Memphis and Mizriam.

"Six years ago patents for the establish-ent of lodges of the order in the Spanish peninsula were taken out for Spain under perial knowledge and consent. The body Masonic, and the only reason it cannot be recognized by the York rite (American) by the taking in of members at a lower order all come about through the fact that an unprincipled man was delegated by the grand body in Spain to organize in America. The name of this man is Jacques Ochs. He is a Roumanian, and an expelled and disconnected member of the for obtaining money by false pretenses in demanding pay for giving the degrees of the order. Ochs has established eight branch lodges in New York, two in Brook-lyn, three in Philadelphia, five in Chicago and two in Montreal. Any one could become a member by paying sums ranging from \$10 to \$50, according to the degree the applicant wanted. There were few

The List of Nominations Sent to the Senate Today.

Cases of Consequence-A. A. Wilson to Be Marshal of the District.

The President Decides a Good Many

The President today sent to the Senate the following nominations: John M. B. Sill of Michigan, minister resdent and consul general of the United

States to Korea. Harrison H. Wheeler, pension agent at Detroit, Mich. Richard B. Hughes, surveyor general of South Dakota.

Sylvester Hull, register of the land office at Redding, Cal. Lafayette S. Barnes, receiver of public moneys at Redding, Cal.

Jas. F. Thompson, receiver of public moneys at Humboldt, Cal.

Jos. Clements, agent for the Indians of the Santee agency, Nebraska.

United States marshals—Albert A. Wilson for the District of Columbia; S. F. Neeldy, district of Newscar.

district of Kansas; J. V. Guillotte, eastern district of Louisiana; O. J. Carroll, eastern district of North Carolina; Jos. E. Cronan, district of North Dakota; J. N. McKenzie, middle district of Tennessee; J. Shelby Williams, eastern district of Texas United States attorneys-Chas. Aliin Jones, district of Nevada; Cato Sells, northern district of Iowa; Wm. H. Smith, district of Kentucky; John H. Senter, district of Ver-

mont.
Receivers of public moneys—Thomas J.
McCue, Colby, Kan.; Geo. T. Crist, Dodge
City, Kan.; Colin F. MacDonald, St. Cloud,
Minn.; Marvin E. Matthews, Marshall,
Minn.; Frank Harris, Salt Lake City, l'tah.
Registers of land offices—Jas. N. Fike,
Colby, Kan.; John I. Lee, Dodge City, Kan.
Samuel A. Merritt, chief justice of the supreme court of Fitah.

preme court of Utah. A. G. Curtin Bierer of Oklahoma, associate justice of the supreme court of Oklahoma homa.

Surveyors of customs—Jas. R. Johnston, Rock Island, Ill.; W. B. Humphrey, Sioux City, Iowa. Appraisers of merchandise—Alfred S. Kimball, district of Portland and Falmouth, Me.; Simon C. Karrer, district of Detroit Collectors of internal revenue—Waverly Stairley, fourth district of California; Geo.

W. Wilson, district of Florida; Mellville E. Carter, fifth district of North Carolina; Raymond E. Shearer, ninth district of Pennsylvania; Grant Herring, twelfth district of Pennsylvania; Henry Blackman, district of Oregon; Samuel A. Townes, dis-Blackman. trict of South Carolina. Collectors of customs—John T. Leslie, at Tampa, Fla.; John B. Maloney, at Detroit, Mich.; Enoch A. Higbee, Great Egg Har-bor, N. J.; Benj. M. Price, Perth Amboy, N. J.; Frank N. Potter, Cape Vincent, N.

Y.; Stephen H. Lane, Pamilco, N. C.; Wesley G. Andrews, Petersburg, Va.; Frank G. Tower, Bloomfield, N. J. Postmasters—New York, Samuel S. Bow-en, Cooperstown; Stephen J. Lonergan, Baldwinsville; J. Horatio Earll, Skaneateles; David S. Haines, Sandy Hill; Josiah J. Hasbrouck, New Platz; Daniel O'Leary, jr., Glens Falls; Nicholas Couzet, jr., College Point; Leander B. Lent, Brewster.

rille. North Carolina—Elijah W. Rawis, Tar-Kentucky-Wm. S. McChesney, Lexing-Tennessee—Carroll M. Lovell, Dickson. Wisconsin—John Topp, Columbus; Samuel

Pennsylvania-Frederick Gerth, Millers

M. Smead, Fond-du-Lac.
Illinois—Geo. E. Young, Amboy; Jacob
Marx, Aurora; Samuel W. Chapman, Elgin;
John C. McGrath, Jerseyville; John A. Monaghan, Nokomis. Indiana-E. B. Thumma, Carrett; Thos.

K. Fleming, Petersburg.

Iowa-Parley Sheldon, Ames; Fred A.
Lischer, Davenport; Wm. N. Hood, Washington. Nebraska—Alverdo M. Glover, Aurora. Arkansas—Thos. R. Wilcockson, Para-

Texas—Oliver P. Basford, Flatonia.
California—Jacob L. Argabrite, Ventura.
Lieut. Col. Amos Stickney, corps of engineers, to be a member of the Mississippi Maj. Chas. J. Allen, corps of engineers, member of the Missouri river commission.

Rev. Jas. Wilson Hillman of New York, to be post chaplain.
First Lieuterant Henry J. Ruly, fifth artillery, to be captain; Second Lieut. Oscar I. Straub, first artillery, to be first lieutenant. NO, NOT IN FLORIDA.

Attorney General Lamar Says That the Big Fight Will Not Be "Pulled Off." CHICAGO, Jan. 8.-The Inter-Ocean this morning prints a letter from Attorney General Lamar of Florida, in which that official says the Corbett-Mitchell fight will not be "pulled off" in Florida during the

present year. It is as follows: Office of the Attorney General, TALLAHASSEE, Fla., Jan. 5, 1894. Your favor of the 2d instant to hand Therein you request that I give you some reliable information upon the probability of the Corbett-Mitchell prize fight taking place in Florida. You intimate that you desire this for the guidance of the "sports" now looking toward this state. Gov. Mitchell has declared emphatically that he would use all the power at his command to prevent the Corbett-Mitchell fight. As you know him, and the "Old Hickory" qualities of the governor, this declaration itself set-

tles it that there will be no fight unless the prize fighters can, at the last moment, evade the authorities. The law in this state is ample to prevent the fight and punish the fighters, should they succeed in having the "mill." The governor is charged by the constitution with seeing that the laws are faithfully executed, and in carrying out such com-mand he can use the civil and military authority of the state.

me necessary he will use the latter, as well as the former. But at present think he deems the civil authorities ample to cope with prize fighting.

You may safely say to the readers of the Inter-Ocean that the Corbett-Mitchell prize fight cannot be "pulled off" in Florida in

the year 1894. letter is a trifle extra-official in language and its general scope, but you asked for information and it is given.

Very truly yours, W. B. LAMAR,

Attorney General. The Other Side.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Jan. 8 .- An authoritative statement by the Duval Athletic Club as to the certainty of Corbett-Mitchell fight coming off in this city is now in preparation. President Mason and Manager Bowden have been in conference with their attorneys all the forenoon, and the latter are dictating a statement. This will contain many fine points and is being

in private, with only those present who "Heaven knows I am as willing to

as Corbett is," said Mitchell, "and I will go to any reasonable length to meet him. I want to know where I am to fight, Sheriff Perry was introduced to Mitchell yesterday. In the course of their conversa-tion he said: "Mr. Mitchell, I am afraid you fight down here, not in St. John's county, at least.' The Englishman laughed, but made

Col. Walton Falls Dead at Buffalo BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 8.-Col. E. A. Walton, a well-known oil man, dropped dead here yesterday while walking on the street with two friends. He had been living in Buffalo for a year. He was the inventor of a process for diluting oil, which was said cheapen it without injuring its quality.

Col. Walton was especially well known through the south. He was born in Charles ton, S. C., and was fifty-two years old. gained his military title by service in confederate army. He was a member of many clubs in all the principal cities of the country. At one time he was very zealthy, but not much is known of his circumstances f late years. He had a wife living in New

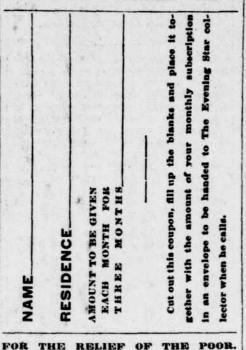
A Fire Today.

This morning a fire broke out in house 129

take part in the general movement to relieve destitution in the city can send their contributions to the general committee they call to make their monthly collections. It is desired that all who can shall make a contribution every month for three months. Let every one give something if it is only a dime. The contribution should be placed in an envelope with the accompanying coupon, properly filled, and handed to The Star's collector.

Those who desire to do so may send the envelopes directly to The Star office instead of waiting for the collector.

COUPON. THE STAR SUBSCRIBERS' FUND.



CHARGED WITH ARSON. The Arrest of the Captain of the Burned Steamer Coit.

November 5 last the steamer W. W Coit, lying off the 11th street wharf, was burned and on Saturday afternoon a war-rant was issued against Capt. James A. Under these circumstances I appeal most earnestly to Congress for such legislation Richardson, formerly her master, charging at the earliest possible day as will provide him with arson. He was arrested and locked up at the fourth precinct station. The boat was the property of Mrs. Elizabeth B. Plass of New York, for whom her husband, Herbert Plass, was agent. The boat was in the service as a transport during the war. For some time past she has been in the river service. The last season was a bad one and the boat being in poor condition was laid up for the winter. She was regarded as an obstruction to navigation, owing to the place selected for winter quarters, and a warrant had been procured for her owner. Capt. Richardson remained on board as watchman, and on the night of the fire he had entertained on the vesse some friends at an oyster roast, the party breaking up about 11 o'clock, Richardson going ashore with them and returning about 1 o'clock and going to bed. The captain stated that he was awakened about o'clock, discovered the fire and gave the

The charge is made by Capt. Arthur Mc-Kenzie, adjuster for the New York insur-ance companies, and it is stated that Capt. Richardson having sworn he had been of-fered \$300 to burn the vessel caused suspi-cion to be directed toward him, and when he refused to go to New York to make statement action was taken leading to his

At 1 o'clock today Mr. J. McD. Carrington appeared before Judge Kimball and proffered bail of \$3,00 with Joseph B. Grin-der as surety for Capt. Richardson's ap-

Mr. Richardson Defended The attorney for Mr. Richardson, in speaking of the case to a Star reporter this after-

roon, said: "It is true that Capt. Richardson gave bond in the sum of \$3,000 to answer the charge against him upon his preliminary examination in the Police Court. I was busily engaged in my office with Capt. Richardson on Saturday in the preparation of several affidavits which I intended to submit to the district attorney for him to determine whether certain parties therein named had not formed a criminal conspiracy to defraud the owner of the Cott out of an insurance of \$6,500 he had upon the same. I could not complete these papers Saturday, but my object was, with But our efforts were nipped in the usually interesting case when it could up. We have certain letters that are to up. We have certain letters to me that e explained. It does not seem to me that corpus delicti is entirely established. that is to say, it is not clear that the burning of the Colt was not an accident. ending in other directions than toward Richardson. The res justa of the whole thing is in favor of Richardson. Mr. Plass. the owner of the boat, wants his \$6,500 insurance. Somebody wants to keep him from getting it, and I reckon they expect to be paid for it, and they say Richardson was fool enough to say he did it. You rest assured we don't intend they shall use Richardson's paw to get their chestnuts out of the fire without a lively

RETIRED ARMY OFFICERS

Detached From Duty as Instructors

at Military Schools. Secretary Lamont Saturday acted in the matter of college details, that has been engaging his attention for some time past. He relieved all the army officers on the retired list who have been serving as military instructors at various military schools throughout the country. His action was taken in accordance with a recent congressional act which provides that all such details shall be made from officers on the active list.

Those relieved are Capt. Edward J. Stivers, Clinton Liberal Institute, Fort Plain, drawn with the greatest care and caution. N. Y.; Capt. Henry Catley, Fairfield Semi-Mitchell Willing to Fight in Private. nary, Fairfield, N. Y.: Capt. Edgar C. NEW YORK, Jan. 8.-A special from St. Bowen, Cathedral School of St. Paul, Gar-Augustine, Fla., to the Dally America, says: den City, N. Y.; Capt. Chas. H. Warrens, Charles Mitchell emphatically denied yes- St. John's School, Salina, Kan.; Capt. terday that he had ever received a letter Joseph Sladen, Bishop Scott Academy, from Jim Corbett proposing to hold the fight Portland, Oreg.; First Lieut, Meizar C. Richards, Mexico Military Academy institution, Mexico, N. Y.; First Lieut, Chas. H. Cabaniss, Danville Military Institution, Danville, Va.; First Lieut. Warren Durston, Ohio Military Institution, Colle Hill, Cincinnati; First Lieut, George R. Burnett, Western Military Academy, Uppe Alton, Ili.; First Lieut, Wm. A. Dinwiudie lowa State Normal School, Cedar Falis. maduke Military Academy, Sweet Springs The Secretary Saturday made his first

batch of assignments of officers to institu-tions of learning under the act increasing the number allowed for this duty to 100 First Lieut. M. F. Waltz, twelfth infantry, is detailed at the Memphis Institute, Memphis; Second Lieut. Wm. C. Neary, third infantry, at the University of South Dakota, Vermillion, S. D.; Capt. John Drum, tenth infantry, at the College of St. Francls Xavier. New York city.

LEASED BY THE GOVERNMENT. II the Buildings in This City to B Inspected by a House Committee.

The House appropriations committee has appointed Messrs, Coombs of New York and Bingham of Pennsylvania the subcommittee to examine into the condition of all buildings rented for the use of the government in this city, and to ascertain if they are safe for occupancy. The submmittee called upon the Secretary War to furnish an engineer officer to ashas agreed to the resolution of the tariff the consideration o

Subscribers of The Star who desire to and Property

> Now Imperiled in a Building That is Notoriously Weak and Inflammable -The Public Printer's Report.

Public Printer Palmer, in his annual re-

port, submitted to Congress today, makes a most urgent appeal for a building that will be safer than the one now occupied by the government printing office. He says: "Immediately following the collapse of the Ford's Theater building and the loss of many human lives the employes of the government printing office expressed grave apprehension of a like disaster to themselves unless measures should be adopted to relieve the H and North Capitol street wings from a portion of their weight After a careful investigation of buildings suitable for the storage of printed matter awaiting completion, the one-story fire-proof building owned by the Washington and Georgetown Railroad Company on B street near 1st street southwest, was rented temporarily, and is now used for storage pur-Four buildings outside of the government printing office, at an annual rental of \$9,120, are now occupied for this purpose. In each annual report made by me I have

recommended most urgently the necessity for a new fire-proof building of enlarged dimensions for this office. Considerations dimensions for this office. Considerations of economy for the government and the safety of human life have been suggested in such manner as seemed most likely to secure early action by Congress.

Up to this time no plan for the extension of the present plant nor the selection of new storehouses has been adopted. The increase of outside storage room has helped to diminish the danger of collapse in the weaker portions of this building, but the risk of destruction by fire is an ever-present menace. If Fire Should Come.

The loss of property and consequent embarrassment to the government by such a calamity cannot well be estimated, but even under the most favorable conditions the loss of an attack on the property to follow the large. Every safeguard has been provided with which to meet such an emergency, but in those portions of a building constructed of combustible material filled as they the succession that the built read in the state of the price of the stock. of combustible material, filled, as they necessarily are, by such inflammable material as books, paper, ink, oils, &c., the most careful precautions furnish no adequate guarantee against the destruction of the building in case fire should get a headway. relief from the present ill-ventilated, cir-cumscribed, unsafe condition of the gov-ernment printing office."

A NORTH CAROLINA OFFICE. It is Said That Peace Has Been Re-

stored in the Northern District. In his letter to the President declining to

be a candidate for the position of collector of internal revenue for the northern district of North Carolina, Mr. Kope Ellas wrote that he was unwilling that his appointment should be the means of sowing discord in the democratic party in North Carolina. He regretted that his nomination had been a source of that character of trouble, and was unwilling that his appointment should delay or embarrass in any way the confirmation of Mr. Simmons, nominated to be collector of the eastern district, for whom he had the highest regard. It had been. Mr. Elias said, his rule through life to subordinate his own ambition and interests to those of the democratic party, and he has obeyed that principle. He would not, he further said, permit his appointment to in any way disturb or embarrass the administration of Mr. Cleveland in the Ellas said that he felt great gratitude for the honor the President had conferred upon him and for his continued confidence and for the prompt manner in which he had renominated him after the adjournment of

Mr. Carter, who had been recommended by Senator Ransom, and who, it is said, will receive the appointment, was a captain in the confederate army, and is a member of one of the leading families in his state. He has served as a member of both branches of the state legislature and was chairman of the judiciary committee. He was chairman of the local democratic committee during the election that resulted in Mr. Cleveland's success. He is a lawyer of large practice, a man of formene. distin-guished for his charity and a friend of both

Senator Ransom and Senator Vanca. MR. HORNBLOWER'S CASE.

The Judiciary Committee Agrees to

Make an Unfavorable Report. The Senate judiciary committee was in session for more than an hour today, and it is understood that the whole time was consumed in a discussion of the Hornblower Hornblower are understood to have been Mr. Hill, Mr. Coke and Chairman Pugh-Mr. George being absent. The republicans who are said to have been ofposed to confirmation were Mr. Teller, who is absent; Mr. Wilson of Iowa and Mr. Mitchell of Oregon. Mr. Hoar and Mr. Platt of the republicans are said to have leaned toward confirmation and a favorable report, but under the circumstances deemed it best to let the democrats settle the matter between themselves, and the majority of the democrats being opposed to confirmation, they, with the other republicans, tacitly agreed to an unfavorable report, which was or-

dered.

The executive session of the Senate this afternoon gave an early opportunity for the committee on the judiciary to report the action taken this morning recommend ing the rejection of the Hornblower nomi-nation. As this action of the committee was in the nature of a surprise to the friends of Mr. Hornblower and of the administration, immediate action on the name was prevented by the interposition of an objection, and under the rule it went over until tomorrow, or the next day on which

DISTRICT GOVERNMENT.

Corporations in the District. Senator Martin today endeavored to secure action by the Senate on the bill amending the act relating to corporations

munication in answer to the resolution of December 1, calling upon them for information as to the system of granting permits for the opening of street pavements. They report that 11,011 permits were granted since December 1, 1892, or at the rate of about a thousand a month. The entire system is explained in detail and a copy of the plumb-To Buy the Corcoran Art Gallery.

Senator Harris today presented a bill, by request, appropriating \$500,000 for lots 5. 6. and 8, in square 167, together with the buildings known as the Corcoran Art Gallery, for the use of the executive departments of the government as a hall of Transfer Tax Books Completed.

The assessor has reported the completion

of the transfer tax books. These books show that during 1892 there were 5,112 transfers recorded, and in 1833, 4,588. In Georgetown the transfers for 1802 were 240. and in 1893, 220. In the county the transfers for 1892 aggregated 2,653, and in 1883, the transfers recorded were 1,138 less than

Bears Pay the Penalty for Over-Confidence.

TARIFF RUMORS FROM WASHINGTON

They Cause an Advance Sugar.

GENERAL MARKET REPORTS.

Special Dispatch to The Evening Star.

NEW YORK, Jan. 8.-Speculation was strong and buoyant at the opening of today's stock market and the belated shorts again paid the penalty of over-confidence. While the bulk of the buying came from the bear element small orders were executed for long account, proving the correctness of the theory that investors always favor a rising market. The general tone of the market was less

encouraging than on Saturday and shows the effects of the recent skillful manipulations in favor of higher prices. Stocks were in better demand for borrowing purposes and many operators believe that the petter prices resulting from last week's covering movement will lead to renewed ttacks from bear leaders.

Sugar was the most conspicuous feature of the day's trading and advanced under pressure of the demand 2 1-2 per cent. The company's balance sheet for last year contains some very satisfactory figures and this fact, coupled with a slight advance in the price of the refined product, was as-signed as the reason for today's improvement. Washington advices continue to hint at

some favorable alteration in the tariff bill, which is an added cause for the present Chicago Grain and Provision Market popularity of this specialty.

The dividend on Louisville and Nashville

will in all probability be passed at this week's meeting of the directors and rumors the supposition that the bull pool in that property have more stock than they can conveniently take care of and will presently attempt to market the surplus, resulted in a fractional shading off in price.

Rock Island was strong at a gain of 2
per cent to 68 1-4. St. Paul sold off 3-4 per cent to 68 1-4. St. Paul sold off 3-4 per cent on decreased earnings, and Burlington advanced 5-8 per cent to 77 1-8. Distillers advanced 1 1-2 per cent to 26 1-2. General Electric gained 1 1-8 to 35 7-8 and Chicago Gas gained 1 3-8 to 66 3-8.

bond market centinues to improve and all classes of reputable railroad mort-gages are in good demand. Foreign houses report a revival of interest in this class of securities abroad and anticipate the earl arrival of purchasing orders.

The market for sterling and continental bills was active and slightly higher.

supply of bankers' bills was not quite up to the demand, but the supply of all other classes was good, owing to the large receipts in this morning's mail. The money market shows no signs of broadening and market shows no signs of broadening and rates continue unchanged at 1 per cent on call and 2 to 2 1-2 for time accommoda-The clearing house statementreports exchanges, \$77,584,546; balances, \$5,753,018, and the subtreasury's debit balance,

The market sold off in the last hour in The market sold off in the last hour in liberal selling and considerable realizing by traders, who claim that the rally has run its course. Prices dragged perceptibly during the afternoon, and indications generally point to a further reaction, unless outside buying orders intervene and supply the necessary incentive to improvement.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

15% 19%

Washington Stock Exchange.

Sales-regular call-12 o'clock m.-Metro Sates—regular can—12 0 clock m.—Metro-politan R. R. conv. 68, \$1,000 at 103; \$1,000 at 104; \$1,000 at 105; \$1,000 at 105; \$1,000 at 105. West End National Bank, 5 at 95. Lincoln Fire Insurance, 1 at 7%. Washing-ton Gas, 30 at 49; 5 at 49; 4 at 49. Ameri-can Graphophone, 100 at 120 Washington tional Safe Deposit, 10 at 120 Washington can Graphophone, 100 at 2; 100 at 2. National Safe Deposit, 10 at 130. Washington Loan and Trust, 3 at 106; 1 at 106.

Government Bonds.—U. S. 4s, registered, 1907, 112 bid, 113% asked. U. S. 4s, coupon, 1907, 112% bid, 113% asked.

District of Columbia Bonds.—20-year fund

5s, 105 bid. Water stock 7s, 1901, currency, 115 bid. 30-year fund 6s, gold, 115 bid. Water stock 7s, 1903, currency, 120 bid. 3.65s, funding currency, 108½ bid. Miscellaneous Bonds.—Washington and

Georgetown R. R. conv. 6s, 1st, 140 bid, 160 asked. Washington and Georgetown R. R. conv. 6s, 2d, 140 bid, 160 asked. Masonic Hall Association 5s, 103 bid, 110 asked. a favorable report from the committee on the District, but objection was made by Senator Sherman to the immediate consideration of the bill on the ground that it was important for action to be taken without full deliberation. He withdrew his objection, however, upon Senator Martin's motion to have the report of the committee read, but the objection was renewed by Senator Alien and the bill went to the calendar.

As to Permits for Opening Street

Pavements.

The District Commissioners have written to the President of the Senate a long comto the President of the Presi 97 asked. Metropolitan R. R. conv. 6s, 1034 bid, 1054 asked. U. S. Electric Light conv. public, 200 bid, 350 asked. Bank of the Re-public, 200 bid. Metropolitan, 290 bid, 295 asked. Central, 200 bid. Second, 132 bid. Farmers and Mechanics', 170 bid. Citizens', 140 bid. Calumbia. 140 bid. Columbia, 115 bid. Capitai, 110 bid. West End, 95 bid. Traders', 100 bid.

Lincoln, 95 asked. Ohio, S5 asked. Railroad Stocks-Washington and Georgetown, 200 bid, 320 asked. Metropolitan, 80 bid, 100 asked. Columbia, 60 bid, 75 asked. Capitol and North O Street, 30 asked. Eck-Insurance Stocks.—Firemen's, 39 bid, 46 asked. Franklin, 46 bid, 55 asked. Metropolitan, 70 bid. National Union, 12% bid, 16 asked. Arlington, 147 bid, 100 asked. Cor-coran, 65 bid. Columbia, 13½ bid, 14½ asked. German-American, 150 bid. Potomac, 76 asked. Commercial, 41/2 bid. 51/4 asked.

Title Insurance Stocks.—Real Estate Ti-tle, 112 bid, 125 asked. Columbia Title, 65 bid. Washington Title, 5 bid. ton Gas, 48% bid, 49% asked. Georgetown Gas, 50 bid, 60 asked. U. S. Electric Light.

STAR READERS AND THE POOR.

AN EARNEST APPEAL FINANCE AND TRADE.

ket, 12 bid, 15 asked. Washington Brick Muchine, 30 bid. Great Falls Ice, 110 bid. 130 asked. Bull Run Panorama, 20 asked. Pneumatic Gun Carriage, 70 asked. Lincoln Pneumatic Gun Carriage, 70 asked. Lincoln Sked. Inter Ocean Building-

Safe Deposit and Trust Companies.—National Safe Deposit and Trust Company, 129% bid, 131 asked. Washington Safe Deposit, 106 asked. Washington Loan and Trust, 104½ bid, 110 asked. American Security and Trust, \*127 bid, 130 asked.

\*Ex dividend.

Baltimore Markets.

Baltimore Markets.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 8.— Flour steady—western super, 1.75a2.00; do. extra, 2.25a. 2.65; do. family, 2.75a3.15; winter wheat patent, 3.25a3.50; spring do., 3.80a4.15; spring wheat straight, 3.25a3.50—receipts, 16.330 barrels; shipments, 620 barrels; sales, 750 barrels; wheat steady—No. 2 red, spot, 66a. 66%; January, 66a66%; February, 67% asked; May, 70% a70%; steamer No. 2 red, 62% alexa, 1011 milling wheat by sample, 64a66%—receipts, 20,000 bushels; stock, 1.383,495 bushels; sales, 45,000 bushels, Corn steady—mixed, spot, 41a41%; January, 41a41%; February, 41a41%; March, 42% a42%; May, 43% a44; steamer mixed, 39% a39%; southern corn by sample, 38a41; do. on grade, 37% a41%—receipts, 127,008 bushels; stock, 1,153,311 bushels; sales, 101,000 bushels. Oats firmer—No. 2 white western, 35a35%; No. 2 mixed western, 33%—receipts, 11,000 bushels; stock, 139,364 bushels. Rye dull—No. 2, 48—stock, 59,000 bushels. Hay firmer—good to choice timothy, \$14.50a\$15.50. Grain freights quiet—steam to Liverpool per bushel, 4d.; Cork for orders per quarter 2s a 45 a 2s a 45 content of the timothy, \$14.30a\$15.50. Grain freights quiet—steam to Liverpool per bushel, 4d.; Cork for orders per quarter, 3s.3d.a3s.6d. Cotton steady—middling. Sc. Provisions steady—mess pork, \$15.50; bulk meats loose, shoulders, 7½; long clear, 8½; clear rib sides, 8½; sugar-cured smoked shoulders, 8½; hama, 11a12; lard, refined, 9½. Butter dull and weak—creamery, fancy, 28. do fair to weak - creamery, fancy, 28; do. fair to choice, 22a25; do. imitation, 21a22; ladle, fancy, 20a21; good to choice, 18; rolls, fine, 18a19; do. fair to good, 15a17; store packed, 15a16. Eggs dull and weak-20. Coffee 15a16. Eggs dull and weak—20. Coffee steady—Rio cargoes fair, 19½; No. 7, 18%. Sugar steady—granulated, 4a4½. Copper steady—refined, 9½. Whisky steady—1.24a

BALTIMORE, Jan. 8.—Baltimore and Ohio stock, 68 bid; Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern firsts, 102 bid; do. first in-comes, 60 bid; do. second incomes, 27 asked; do, third incomes, 7 asked; Consolidated Gas bonds, 1121/2; do. stock, 54a541/4

Reported by Silsby & Co., bankers an brokers, Metropolitan Bank building.

CHICAGO, Jan. 6, 189

Wheat—May July Corn—May July Oats—Jan. May Pork—Jan. May Lard—Jan. May 8. Ribs—Jan. May

29; 2 p.m., 35; maximum, 36; minim INDICTED BANK OFFICERS

Range of the Thermometer.

The following were the readings of the ther-

They Plend Not Guilty to the Charges Against Them. NEW YORK, Jan. 8.-The indicted Madi-

on Square Bank officials, Joseph F. Blant, R. T. McDonald and Andrew E. Soulard in the court of Over and Terminer today. through their lawyers, plead not guilty. District Attorney Fellows said that he was not ready to present his affidavit against the directors of the wrecked bank

in the hope of getting them reindicted.

The demurrers to the old indictments were sustained last week and the accused were d.scharged. Lewis A. Hill, ex-teller of the St. Nicholas Bank, who was last week indicted on the specific charge of taking \$568 of the surrendered nimself to the New York authorities. He arrived at the district attorney's office this morning from Newark, N. J., and later pleaded not guilty to the indictment and was admitted to \$5,000 bail pending trial. The total of the St. Nicholas Bank's deficit as discovered by State Bank Examiner Judson was over \$42,000.

COL. PORTER INSANE.

NEW YORK, Jan. 8 .- Col. Henry M. Porter, for many years chief solicitor for the American Bank Note Company and a man well known in clubs and in society, is insane, and it has been found necessary to remove him to an asylum.

He will be removed today to a private re treat near New York. The doctors hold out but little hope of his restoration to health. due to alcoholism and the excessive use of tobacco, which have brought on paresis.

Col. Porter has no children. His wife
was Miss Nina Fremont, the adopted
daughter of the late Gen. John C. Fremont, the "Pathfinder." She will have the hearty sympathy of a large friends and acquaintances.

Against the Wilson Bill. Mr. Harmer (Pa.) presented in the House this morning the preamble and resolution

ing against the passage of the Wilson tarif Indictments for Violating Election Laws.

In response to a Senate resolution of De cember 11 last the Attorney General today sent to the Senate a statement of the number of indictments found in the various states for violations of the federal election laws since 1870 and the number of convic tions. He says the department is unable from its records, to state the nature of the punishment inflicted, nor is it practicable to

states from 1870 to 1893 is shown to be 6,841, of which 1,915 resulted in convictions, 778 in acquittals and 4,236 were nolled, discontinued or quashed. FOUGHT WITH JACKKNIVES.

New York. NEW YORK, Jan. 8.-Three men engage in a triangular fight with jackknives fore a tenement at No. 164 Bleecker street today, and but for the prompt arrival of Policeman Zimmernian all might have been severely wounded. As it was only one of them was hurt. This was Gustave Simons,

who received an ugly cut in the abdomer

and was taken in an ambulance to St Zimmerman was patrolling his post in Bleecker street and was near Sullivar street at 5 o'clock, when he heard a cry o "murder." He ran in the direction of the sound. In front of the six-story tenemer No. 164 Bleecker street, the policeman can

across a strange sight. Three men stood on the pavement. One was without a hat and wore a red shirt The other two were in their shirt sleeves Each held a heavy jack knife in his hand, and as they slashed at each other, jumping aside to get beyond the reach of the blows, they uttered cries of rage. They were fight-

ing flercely.

The hand of one man was covered with blood, which flowed from a cut in his plood, which flowed from a cut in his wrist Just as the policeman came up one of the hree dropped to the pavement. The police three dropped to the pavement. The police-man rushed between the other two, and while he knocked the knife from the hand of one with his billy he struck the other with his fist. He was struggling with the two men when Policeman Connor came to

while Zimmerman looked after the man who was injured. He called an ambular and the surgeon who responded found that the man had a slash half way across his abdomen. He was at once removed to St. Vincent's Hospital. The injured man said he was Gustav Simons, twenty-five years old, and fived in the house before which the

At the station the prisoners gave the names of Victor Mayer, aged twenty-six, and Peter Fitzsimmon, twenty-four, who lived in the same tenement. All the prisoners would say of the duel was that they had duel occurred. long had trouble and decided to settle !

had long existed between the three, growing out of their love for a woman named De Quincy, who lived in the place. It is common talk there that threats of murder had often been made between the was no surprise to the people in the

of the Philadelphia board of trade protest-